

Carolina Farmer

★ NORTH CAROLINA'S RURAL ELECTRIC MAGAZINE

What's happening
TOBACCO?

Special report on the
"Instituted" Process

1956

th



ANNIVERSARY ISSUE

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the Carolina Farmer

JUNE, 1956

Volume 11

Number 6



JERRY ANDERSON, Editor

REBEKAH RIVERS, Assistant Editor

LYNN BRUNSON, Editorial Assistant

THIS MONTH, the big news is tobacco and what is or is not happening to it these days. You'll find our special report on page 12. Grain farmers, pleasantly surprised by the recent hike in support rates, may also be pleased to learn how their profits can be increased this year. Ed Coates' story is on page 8. There are other fine contributions, we think, and we would also like to think that many of you are wishing us happy returns and many, many more.

THE COVER, speaking of birthdays, is our artist's version of our brand new accomplishment—living to the lusty age of 10 years. Hope you like it, especially those of you who are often nice enough to tell us how much you like the photographs that usually appear on the cover.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION

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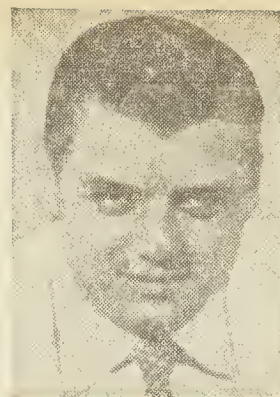
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JUNE, 1956

FACING FACTS

Birthdays, and the rewards of farming

By JERRY ANDERSON



THERE IS a saying in the trade that a publication comes of age on its tenth birthday. This means, of course, that if a magazine manages to survive during those shaky first years it has a good chance of living to a ripe old age.

As you will have noted by the cover, the *Carolina Farmer* has now achieved this enviable milestone. We hope the saying holds true, and that this magazine will be visiting you monthly for many years to come.

In June, 1946, when CF made its first appearance, the future of agriculture in North Carolina looked bright. Today, we would say it looks hopeful. A great many changes have taken place on the farm during the intervening years. Most of them have touched you, in your work and in your home.

Where were you in June, 1946? What were you doing?

In Greensboro, a man sat before a typewriter. He worked for a long time on just a few words. When he was through, he pulled out the paper and read what he had written:

We realize that if we serve broadly, we must be tolerant; if we succeed, we must be untiring; if we really accomplish good and serve the social and economic needs of rural mankind, we must be honest with ourselves and with those we attempt to serve. These things we set forth as the objective—the goal—of this publication. MAY WE FAIL NEVER TO THUS SEEK AND TO SERVE.

The man was J. E. Nicholson, founder and first editor of the *Carolina Farmer*. These words were a challenge to him during the next few years as he struggled to establish CF as an independent magazine. They remain a challenge to us, and to those who will follow us. Editors will come and go; each will shape the physical face of CF in his own image, but I'm sure none of them will ever break away from the principles Nick laid down 10 years ago.

If the magazine ever deserts those principles, it will have outlived its usefulness.

* * *

FOR THOSE OF YOU who may have wondered how your net income stacked up with that of your city cousin last year, we present the chart below. Based on USDA estimates, it shows that farmers received less than half the net of non-farm people.

To earn even this, the farmer worked many more hours each week than anyone else (other chart). Should be interesting to all the poor city folks who long to retire to a little farm somewhere.

NET INCOME PER PERSON

\$1,922

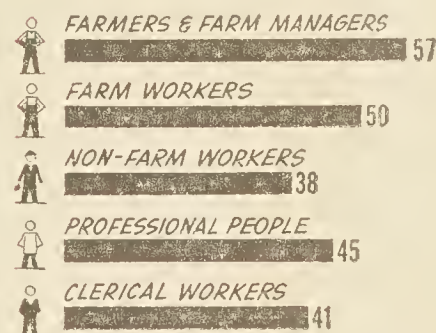
\$860



USDA, ESTIMATE FOR 1955

AGRI-GRAPHICS

AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK



SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS BUREAU

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FARMING

**The most important
Tar Heel farm news**

Rural Residents, Agricultural Workers Troop to Raleigh for Farm & Home Week

Some 1,500 farmers and farmers' wives are expected to attend the annual Farm and Home Week at State College in Raleigh, June 4-7. This year marks the 48th anniversary of the event, which is a traditional vacation-education for North Carolina's rural residents.

This year, professional agricultural workers from a number of agencies will join the farm families for the 3½-day program. The annual Convention of Vocational Agriculture Teachers and the annual meeting of the Home Demonstration Federation will be held concurrently with Farm and Home Week.

Some 500 agriculture teachers will attend their professional meetings on Monday, June 4, and Friday, June 8 and the Farm and Home Week classes and demonstrations on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, June 5, 6, and 7.

The program for men this year has been designed to meet the geographic interests of the audience. Those attending will be divided into groups from the east, west and Piedmont, and attend programs that deal with enter-

prises and problems common to their specific area. Outstanding authorities in homemaking have been engaged to conduct daily classes and demonstrations for women.

Special features of the program are: A tour of Raleigh, performances by the State Home Demonstration Chorus; an address by Dr. P. D. Sanders, editor of the *Southern Planter*; a United Nations luncheon for UN tour delegates; and an address by Dr. Frank Graham, of the United Nations.

AIC Summer Meet to be Held Next Month

The American Institute of Cooperation, national educational and research agency of farmer cooperatives, will meet at N. C. State College, Raleigh, July 29-August 2. The 28th annual summer conference on farm business problems will take as its theme: Cooperatives—Key to Farm Progress.

The program is expected to draw more than 2,500 persons, including 1,000 young farmers, F.F.A., 4-H and Grange members.

Eliminations Begin in 4-H Club Contest

Elimination contests to determine district winners in the 4-H Electric Demonstration Contests will be held throughout the state this month in the six white and three Negro extension districts. The electric demonstration contest is sponsored by the Tarheel Electric Membership Association as a portion of the youth program under the Association's newly-inaugurated TARHEEL PLAN FOR RURAL ELECTRIC LIVING.

Eliminations will be held for white competitors on the following dates: June 20, Southwestern District, Union School, Lincoln County; June 19, Southeastern District, Lillington High School, Lillington; June 21, Northwestern District, Rockingham County, Monroeton School; June 2, Northeastern District, 310 Ricks' Hall, State College, Raleigh; and July 6, Eastern District, Washington High School, Washington. The Western District held its elimination contests on April 28 in Asheville. All demonstrations will begin promptly at 9:30.

Contests for the Negro districts have been scheduled as follows: June 7, Southeastern District, William M. Cooper School, Clayton; June 8, Northeastern District, Snow Hill; June 8, Western District, A & T College, Greensboro. All demonstrations will begin promptly at 10 a. m.

Winners in the district contests will vie for state honors later on this month at State 4-H Club Week for both Negro and white 4-H'ers. State 4-H Week for the white group will be held at State College, July 23-27. The Negro State 4-H Club Week is scheduled to be held June 25-30 at A & T College, Greensboro.

Proposed Agriculture Course

An interesting answer to the ever-increasing demand for trained agricultural leaders is now under serious consideration at State College. The proposal is a two-year course in agriculture designed primarily to train young men to go directly into farming.

Dr. D. W. Colvard, Dean of N. C. State's School of Agriculture, says that the proposed program would attract young men who want to farm but who might be unable to take the four-year course. This, he said, would help fill the gap left by the college's four-year graduates who go into farm-related industries rather than returning to the farm.

Plans for such a course, according to Dean Colvard, will be included in the Consolidated University's budget

requests for the next biennium. These requests will be submitted to the 1957 Legislature through the Advisory Budget Commission.

Colvard points out that much farming is now done by industry, which sells the farmer prepared materials of all kinds and does many other jobs formerly done on the farm. Since these industries are requiring trained men in the field of Agriculture, State College and similar institutions now must prepare young men for a much wider field of service than formerly.

A few other states already offer a two-year course in agriculture similar to the one now under consideration in North Carolina.

In the **Opinion** of

RALPH JACKS

*Town & Country Director
North Carolina Council of Churches*



THE RURAL CHURCH MUST PASS THE TEST . . .

THE ALERT rural churchman of today knows that he must run to keep up with changing community conditions. To get ahead, he must run exceedingly hard. Recently, 80 such runners met at Clyde, Bethania and Farmville with agricultural experts to consider the problems of the rural church and community life.

From these meetings emerged a picture of phenomenal change in community development, agriculture, health, sociology and economics. And from them, too, came a new picture of the rural church. A decade ago, the rural church was rubbing its sleepy eyes to find that its building was weathering in ruins, its people were departing or gone, its ministry was more historical than present, and its program was woefully out of step with the times.

Today, the succession of stories of awakened churches is no less amazing than those in other fields in this amazing age. The interdependence of church and community agencies is so well proven as to be unquestioned. Community development leaders report their programs can be built or wrecked by the attitude of the rural minister. And the wise minister knows that when he co-operates with these agencies he increases immeasurably the service arms by which the abundant life may be brought to those of his church.

The increasing interdependence of the denomi-

nations is also encouraging. In one area, Baptist laymen helped Methodists build their parsonage, and a year later similar help came from the Methodists when the Baptists launched a similar endeavor. Hymn festivals now bring the denominations together to sing the historic hymns of the ages. The welfare of one church in a community becomes the concern of all, because almost without exception community development programs improve the churches first of all. Again and again the rural churches unite to erase the social sores which separately they could never touch.

THUS WE SEE that all of the means by which rural communities can improve themselves are dependent upon each other. The rural church must pass the test of this interdependence if it is to fulfill its destiny. It must make that spiritual contribution which only the church can provide.

Perhaps the frontiers of our age are truly in the material realm of better and more beautiful buildings, facilities, and communities, for in these things we have yet a long way to go. But there are frontiers also in the realm of human relationships. And for frontiers, pioneers are needed. The churches which impart to their young a Godly call to reach out, regardless of their profession, and serve the least, and the last, and the lost, will be the pioneer churches of today. There is no greater challenge in rural North Carolina.

Ralph Jacks

This column is designed to bring our readers a responsible opinion on matters of concern to them. You may or may not agree with the ideas expressed here, but we feel this is an opinion you can respect. It is not necessarily the opinion of the editors on this subject.

TIPS from the VET

By DR. J. W. BAILEY

About Metritis

Not so long ago we were called to examine a cow that had calved about four months earlier. Although in good health, the owner was unable to get her settled with calf. She came in at regular intervals, but failed to conceive to either natural or artificial services.

At about the same time we saw another cow that was really sick after being fresh about a week. She was droopy, off-feed, giving practically no milk, and losing weight at an alarming rate. She was straining frequently, running a fever of almost 105 degrees, and discharging a bad-smelling dark brown fluid.

Both of these cows were suffering from metritis or inflammation of the uterus. This trouble is usually due to infection of some kind, generally following either abortions or normal calvings when the afterbirth is retained. Various kinds of bacteria can cause such infection, including those responsible for vibriosis or Bang's disease. Infection may also be due to various types of microscopic single-celled animals, including those causing trichomoniasis or deptsiprosis. Another type of metritis is sometimes caused by injecting strong solutions of irritating disinfectants into the uterus.

The first case described here furnishes an example of the so-called "chronic" type of metritis that kills few animals but is costly because of the breeding troubles it causes. The second case illustrates the "acute" type of metritis that often causes death through generalized blood poisoning. Many of these latter cases are also complicated with troubles like milk fever, acetonemia, and mastitis, so a diagnosis can't be made just on the basis of an abnormal vaginal discharge. In fact, the pus may be coming from an inflammation of the vulva, vagina, or cervix, with the uterus not being involved at all.

Treatment is aimed at destroying the infection that is causing trouble. Various of the sulfa solutions can be given or injections of antibiotics like penicillin may prove helpful. When there is a considerable amount of fluid in

the uterus it may be desirable to pass a small rubber tube and pump or siphon it out. Mild antiseptic oily solutions may be injected into the uterus or various types of capsules may be placed in it to kill existing infection. The use of antihistamine compounds may help through blocking the effects of dangerous histamines that are sometimes produced by the metritis. Douching of the uterus with aqueous solutions is not recommended, since the water may have an irritating effect on the uterine lining.

Prevention is largely a matter of managing the herd to avoid infection with diseases like Bang's, vibriosis, and trichomoniasis when the chronic type of metritis is considered. The acute type can often be prevented by the use of antiseptic uterine capsules or powders when afterbirth is retained. Some owners prefer to have the after-

birth removed by a veterinarian if the cow doesn't clean by the third day after calving. In the case of a cow that has had a retained afterbirth, it will be well to wait at least four months before breeding her back.

Since a great many cases of acute metritis can be traced back to retained afterbirth, a large number of them can be prevented by doing things to prevent the retention of afterbirth. A practical preventive program consists of five major "don't's":

1. Don't breed heifers when they're too young or too small.
2. Don't breed cows back in less than sixty days after calving.
3. Don't mate animals that aren't sexually healthy.
4. Don't fail to feed pregnant cows properly.
5. Don't forget to give them good care and housing at calving time.

New Cattle Grub Victory

● It has been demonstrated experimentally for the first time that the common cattle grub can be prevented from developing within cattle, the U. S. Department of Agriculture has announced. This feat, long a goal of agricultural science, was accomplished by feeding an organic phosphate chemical to grub-infested animals.

The chemical, designated for experimental purposes as Dow ET-57, is systemic. It moves through the bodies of cattle to destroy grubs wherever they may occur in an animal's flesh.

These first highly promising experimental results are considered a milestone in research progress toward development of a systematic grub-control chemical that can be used by livestockmen. Research is currently in progress to determine the suitability of ET-57 in terms of grub control, toxic effects on the animals, and chemical residues in milk or flesh.

Cattle grubs cost the livestock industry an estimated \$100 million a year in losses of meat, milk, and damaged hides. New facts that could increase this loss estimate have been announced by the Sioux City, Iowa Livestock Sanitary Committee, which during the period January-April 1955 surveyed all cattle received at several typical Midwestern packing plants. The Committee's survey showed that 38 per cent of the cattle were grub-infested, and that because of this infestation packers trimmed away from

loins and ribs, on the average, an extra \$8 worth of meat.

The pest is controlled at present by use of the insecticide rotenone to treat the grub after it makes an emergence hole through the hide on the back of an animal. This type of control assures some protection against future infestation. However, it goes into effect only after the grub has spent some seven months developing as a parasite within the body of the animal. When it emerges from the animal's back it drops to the ground and pupates. Heel flies emerge from the pupae. These attach their eggs to the hair on cattle, greatly disturbing the animals. The eggs hatch into tiny grubs that enter through the skin into the flesh of the animal and thus start the cycle again.

ET-57 is not the first systemic chemical to control cattle grubs, but it is the first to prevent grub emergence. During the past few years, entomologists of USDA's Agricultural Research Service have marked up successes against cattle grubs by feeding or injecting cattle with such insecticides as aldrin, dieldrin, lindane and diazinon.

Grubs in cattle treated with these chemicals generally emerged from the backs of the animals but failed to survive pupation. In this way these experimental materials were as effective as rotenone, which is rubbed into or sprayed on the backs of cattle as grubs emerge.

THIS IS CF's 10th BIRTHDAY

FROM OUR FOUNDER AND FIRST EDITOR . . .

J. E. NICHOLSON



TEN years ago, the *Carolina Farmer* was born. A fledgling farm publication designed to contribute in any way possible to the advancement of rural living. After ten years, it is interesting to reflect on the measure of success that has been enjoyed by this publication.

From the beginning the editors of the *Carolina Farmer* have made a sincere and honest effort to present the problems confronting rural North Carolina, without bias or prejudice or intent to mislead or incur the favor of any particular group.

In June of 1946, when the *Carolina Farmer* was first delivered to the original 1700 subscribers, it was an independent magazine dedicated to the accomplishments of broad objectives generally expected to be in the interest of the rural people of North Carolina. As worthy as these objectives were, it was soon realized that to be truly successful, a purposeful cause was necessary whereby the continued existence of the publication would not only be desirable, but necessary. In seeking the field in which the *Carolina Farmer* could be of most benefit to rural North Carolina, it soon became apparent that rural electrification and all its attendant benefits held the highest potential.

As the founder of the *Carolina Farmer*, I am profoundly proud of the progress that has been made through the efforts of this dedicated publication. Success has been attained only through the efforts of many who through the years contributed unselfishly of their time and talents that the readers of the *Carolina Farmer* might be constantly informed and their living enriched by an assimilation of agricultural facts. To have been associated with these unselfish leaders of North Carolina agriculture is one of the things for which I will be everlastingly grateful. It is a source of unlimited comfort and satisfaction to me, when I realize that the *Carolina Farmer* is today successfully carrying out the projects for which I dreamed it would one day be dedicated.

Perhaps the many readers of the *Carolina Farmer* that I count among my friends would be interested to know what happened to "Ole Nick." It is understandable, I think, that I should now be thoroughly content and happy as manager of a rural electric cooperative in Brookville, Pennsylvania. When I was exposed to the principles and philosophy of rural electric cooperatives as a part of my duties as editor of the *Carolina Farmer*, it is only natural that I fell in love with the program and become deeply engrossed in the wonderful opportunity that exists to become a part of this wonderful American tradition. This I have done with deep humility and a firm determination to serve in my small capacity those who are affected by the cooperative use of electricity in rural living.

Regards to all and best wishes for many more decades of continued success.

With this June issue, the *Carolina Farmer* begins its eleventh year of publication. Volume One, Number One appeared this same month 10 years ago.

The magazine was organized and first published by J. E. Nicholson as an independent publication. The editorial offices were in Greensboro in those days, and from that base the influence of the small magazine soon began to be felt throughout the state.

The circulation and the prestige of the magazine grew steadily until by 1949 it was firmly established as one of the country's finest state farm publications.

During this same period, the rural electric cooperatives of North Carolina were also enjoying a tremendous growth. The co-op leaders were finding, however, that they needed a strong statewide voice to speak for them, and to bring information on the use of electricity to the thousands of farm families who now had power, but knew almost nothing about putting it to work.

In January, 1949, the two organizations joined forces. The *Carolina Farmer* became the official publication of the rural electric cooperatives. Mr. Nicholson continued, however, to own and publish the magazine.

This relationship continued until December, 1951, when Mr. Nicholson resigned as editor and the physical assets of the magazine were purchased by the newly-formed Tarheel Electric Membership Association.

In August, 1952, TEMA set up a formal statewide organization with a full time staff, including personnel for the *Carolina Farmer*. The following year, TEMA purchased the name of the magazine from Mr. Nicholson.

Since that time, the monthly circulation of the magazine has increased from 32,000 to approximately 120,000.

This circulation represents the subscriptions of 20 rural electric cooperatives in North Carolina. Under the subscription plan, individual co-ops in the state have the option of taking the magazine for their members. Subscription is not mandatory for membership in the Association.

*This year farmers can't afford to waste 20% of any crop.
Those who have drying and storage facilities should make*

more **PROFIT** *from* **GRAIN**

By EDWIN S. COATES

ANY FARMER who makes money these days must be an efficient businessman. With prices for his products so low, he cannot afford to waste anything he could conceivably sell.

This is especially true this year for the grain farmer. Even though support prices were raised from the levels announced early in the year, they still remain below those of last year.

In spite of this, however, marketing specialists now indicate that the 1956 grain crop will be profitable for those who store their grain on the farm and move it to market in an orderly manner. To be able to receive highest prices from stored grain, the storage facilities on farms must protect quality as well as quantity.

Every year from 10 to 20 per cent of our grain crop is wasted and never gets to market. Had all this grain been saved, farm income would have increased more than a billion dollars a year in the entire United States.

The farmer can reduce such losses of the grain by harvesting as early as possible after the grain matures, drying the grain mechanically, and storing it in modern structures that are weather-tight and vermin-proof. Storage should be reasonable in initial cost with low upkeep. It should be convenient for loading and unloading, and reasonably safe from possible fire or wind damage. Ample space should be provided for head room to permit inspection and to obtain probe samples.

There are basically two types of storage which are practical for farm use. These are metal and wooden structures.



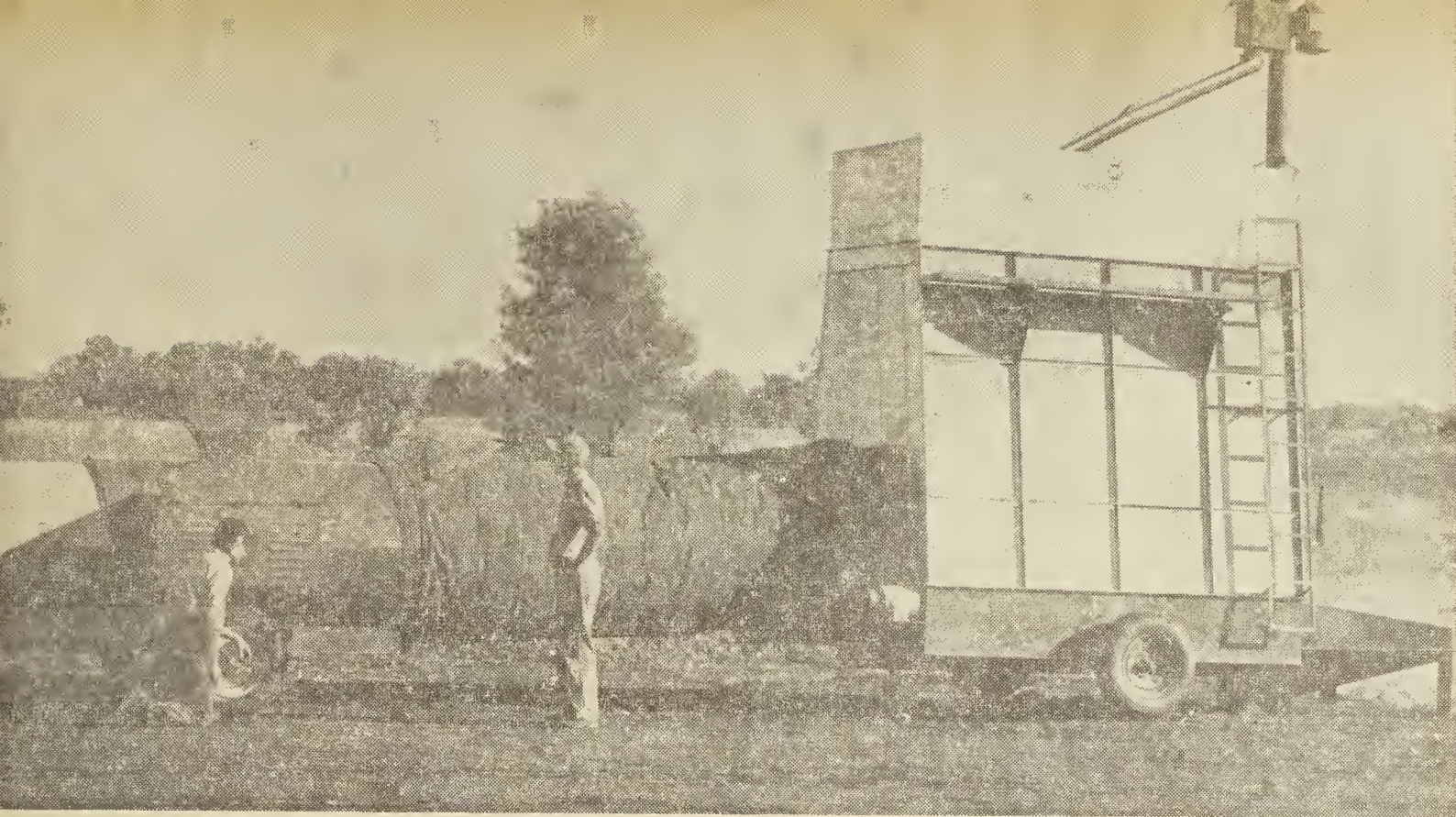
AUTOMATION ON THE FARM is very evident in this grain storage operation. Grain is fed automatically into dryer, carried to bins by conveyer belt.

The metal buildings normally have a longer life than do wooden buildings when moderate care is taken to protect them from weather. Initial cost of metal bins will vary according to size and type selected; however, the cost will be from 35 to 50 cents per bushel for the rated capacity. The metal buildings are relatively easy to assemble with unskilled farm labor. Should it become necessary, the metal bins can be disassembled or moved in one piece, which accounts for their being classified as movable structures.

For absolute tightness to prevent water leakage and to permit effective fumigation, every crack and seam in

the bin should be sealed with some caulking compound. If the bin is used for storage purposes alone, a tight floor and not a perforated floor is recommended. Perforated floors should be installed only in bins used solely or part time for mechanical drying purposes. Even then a tight foundation wall is required, and provisions should be made to seal up the opening in the foundation where the mechanical drier is attached whenever grain is stored in this type structure.

Wooden structures should be classed as buildings used solely for storing grain or bins for grain storage in general purpose buildings.



THIS NEW PORTABLE DRYER WILL HANDLE EVERYTHING FROM HAY TO GRAIN AND EAR CORN. STEEL BIN HOLDS 300 BU. (NEW HOLLAND)

Buildings used solely for grain storage can be properly constructed to meet the necessary requirements. Foundation shields can be used to protect grain from rodents. Tight floors and walls can be provided to permit fumigation. Drying and/or turning facilities can be planned and built into such a building; however, the cost of a properly constructed wooden structure for grain storage will be 45 to 60 cents per bushel capacity. This cost will, of course, depend upon materials and labor supplied by the farmer. And upkeep expense will be somewhat higher than that of metal bins.

The type of grain storage most commonly used on the farm is a wooden bin constructed in a general purpose building. This type storage usually is more difficult to construct for grain protection from birds, poultry, rodents, and insects. To protect the grain satisfactorily from these pests, the bin should be sealed on all sides and floor and should be equipped with a removable top. Small mesh wire should be used at floor-level and around the bottom of side walls to keep rodents from gnawing into the bins.

If bins are constructed in a general purpose building, care should be taken to prevent livestock and petroleum odors from penetrating the stored grain.

The floors and walls of either type

wooden structure should be constructed of double thickness boards with paper or a good grade of T&G lumber. The buildings should be constructed of timbers heavy enough to withstand the pressures exerted by the grain. All buildings should be well-anchored to their foundations to prevent damage by wind when bins are empty.

Farmers who dry their grain mechanically can meet all kinds of harvest conditions and harvest all their crop when it should be harvested, when both production and quality are at a peak.

Here are some of the ways mechani-

cal drying helps reduce unnecessary waste and increases farm profits:

- Eliminates storage losses due to high moisture content of grain. There is no need to turn the grain or feed it immediately to save it from spoiling.
- Insect damage is greatly reduced. Insects do not survive as easily or multiply as fast in grains dried to a safe moisture content.
- Earlier harvesting is permitted. Grain can be harvested as soon as it is mature, reducing chances of weather and insect damage in the field.
- Less time is required to harvest. Combines can be operated from early morning to late at night, regardless of dew on the grain. In emergencies, grain can be harvested continuously.
- Bigger yields are secured. Grain is mature long before it is dry enough for safe storage. With mechanical drying, grain can be harvested as soon as it is matured and while it is erect. That means less loss to shattering.

Other reasons for mechanically drying grain are: Grain can be saved in years of wet harvest season; it helps balance labor by allowing farmers to plan their harvest to fit in with other farm activities; and highest market prices are obtained by eliminating dockage for extra moisture or by making it possible to store grain in top condition until market price is at its peak.

(Continued on Page 19)

MOISTURE LIMITS FOR SAFE STORAGE IN NORTH CAROLINA

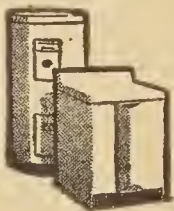
Grain	Limit
Wheat	12%
Grain Sorghum	12%
Shelled Corn	12%
Oats	12%
Soybeans	10%
Ear Corn	15%

Hot water problems that start here...



end with G.E.'s New Quick Recovery **WATER HEATER**

Every farm family knows an abundant supply of good, hot water is a "must." That's part of the reason why the new General Electric Quick Recovery Water Heaters have found immediate acceptance in farm areas. For they deliver—economically—more than 3 times the average family's daily needs based on studies among 200,000 domestic hot water users.



The compact, small tank, actually

offers over 50% more useable hot water than standard wattage 82-gallon tanks. What's more, this new General Electric Heater supplies 150-degree hot water in just 33 minutes—from a cold start.

Here is automatic electric water heating with no worrisome fumes, no expensive installation costs. For home, barn, milk or chicken house, the smart farmer is finding the G-E Quick Recovery Water Heater his dependable answer to hot water chores. General Electric Co., Appliance Park, Louisville 1, Ky.

Progress Is Our Most Important Product

GENERAL  **ELECTRIC**

SAVE

\$40⁰⁰

ON THE NEW



QUICK RECOVERY AUTOMATIC WATER HEATER

Approved for use by many
N. C. Rural Electric Coop-
eratives

REGULAR PRICE

\$139.95

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NELSEN RESIGNS

David Hamil, Colorado rancher, new REA administrator

As *CF* predicted last month, Ancher Nelsen resigned May 15 as administrator of the Rural Electrification Administration to become a candidate for the governorship of Minnesota.

In a letter to President Eisenhower, Nelsen said that many people in his home state have urged him to return and "become a part of a team in the coming campaign."

In a reply made public by the White House, the President said he was "extremely reluctant" to accept the resignation, and that "the Nation and the Administration will miss the contribution you have made . . . wherever there are REA Cooperatives."

Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson released a statement which praised Nelsen for "three years of outstanding service to the farmers of this country."

Nelsen left the REA post on May 15. At the end of the month, the White House announced that his successor would be David A. Hamil, a wealthy Colorado rancher and politician.

Hamil, 48, was a rural electrification pioneer in Colorado. He helped organize the Highline Electric Association at Holyoke, and served as a director for a few years. He has not, how-

ever, been active as a rural electric leader for several years.

He served in the Colorado legislature from 1939 to 1948, when he ran against Thorton Lee for governor. He was defeated, and re-entered the legislature in 1950. Since that time he has been Speaker of the House. There has been considerable speculation in Colorado that Hamil would run for the U. S. Senate this fall if Colorado's ailing Senator Millikin decides not to seek re-election.

In choosing Hamil, the Administration bypassed several candidates who earlier had seemed likely choices. Speculation had centered on Darrell Dunn of Kansas, Dwight Meyer of Iowa and Miles Horst of Pennsylvania.

The appointment also cast doubts on the future of Fred Strong, the Minnesota public relations man whom Nelsen brought to REA as Deputy Administrator. Strong was an active candidate for the top post vacated by Nelsen.

Charles Fain, former assistant manager of the National Rural Electrification Administration who shifted to REA this summer as Assistant Administrator, is expected to remain under the new Administration.



MISS RURAL ELECTRIFICATION probably can't be named REA Administrator, but here's how she looked at his desk last month. She's Kay Ruark of Georgia.

What's happening

That was the question in Washington last month as Senator Scott opened hearings that vitally concern all Tar Heel leaf growers

FOR three hectic days in Washington last month a Senate Committee headed by Kerr Scott tried to discover why low-grade tobacco has suddenly become so desirable to manufacturers, and why great quantities of premium leaf now go begging on the market.

Prior to the hearings there had been widespread speculation in North Carolina about a new process whereby manufacturers were using poor tobacco, scraps and stems in cigarettes.

According to the rumors, manufacturers ground the entire leaf, including stems, into a fine powder. The powder was then rolled somehow into a long tobacco sheet, which in turn was shredded to look like the tobacco used in cigarettes.

Nobody seemed to know if such a process actually exists. The product of the phantom process was variously described as *homogenized*, *reconstituted*, *processed*, or *puffed* tobacco.

Growers and their representatives were also unsure as to their rights if the rumors were true. Seemingly, any such process would mean that the companies would be buying less tobacco, and, in particular, less premium tobacco.

Many of the growers felt that any cigarettes made by such process should be properly labelled, so that the consumer would know what he was buying.

Everyone seemed to agree that manufacturers have the legal right to use any kind of tobacco in their products, but the growers felt they should know what, if anything, is going on.

Against this apprehensive backdrop, the sub-committee of the Senate Agriculture Committee opened its hearings.

The first two days were devoted to testimony by representatives of growers, warehousemen and Stabilization Corporations. The third day was reserved for the replies of manufacturers.

During the first two days, witness after witness said there has been a marked change in the buying pattern of manufacturers during the past two or three years. Nobody summed up this change and its potential effect on

the industry better than Fred Royster of Henderson, president of the Bright Leaf Tobacco Warehouse Association.

Royster said warehousemen began noticing the change as early as 1953, and that it was very obvious last year. The buyers who used to demand quality leaf now buy inferior tobacco, he said, and this has resulted in great confusion in the industry.

GROWERS AND warehousemen have assumed, Royster noted, that the buyers wanted premium tobacco. The techniques for growing the light, mild low-nicotine leaf have been perfected over a period of years. But suddenly the growers aren't sure what kind of tobacco the manufacturers will buy.

The demand for low-grade tobacco was so great last year, Royster said, that the market might have collapsed if the Stabilization Corporation had not bought so much of the premium leaf.

Royster said the Bright Belt Association does not know why the tobacco buying pattern has changed so radically. He noted that lower-grades are used in filtered cigarettes, but said the filter market is not great enough to have changed the pattern.

Royster said he knew little about the *reconstituted* process and does not know if manufacturers are using it, but he maintained that something drastic has happened.

Something so drastic, he concluded, that growers and the industry as a whole now stands "on the threshold of calamity."

Officials of the Flue-Cured Tobacco Stabilization Corporation supported Royster's charges about buying pattern changes.

President Carl Hicks of Walstonburg said that Stabilization now has stocks on hand in excess of 450 million pounds, much of it premium tobacco. The stocks of low-grade leaf have largely been sold, he said. Hicks warned the committee that if the present trend continues, Stabilization could suffer "terrific losses."

to TOBACCO?

By JERRY ANDERSON

Stabilization Manager L. T. Weeks agreed. "The quality of leaf we received last year was much higher than usual," he said. "The majority of it was seven to eight cents per pound above parity, real quality tobacco."

N. C. Agriculture Commissioner L. Y. Ballentine told the committee that although the number of cigarettes manufactured has increased, the amount of tobacco bought by the companies has decreased. He said the growers are inclined to blame the *reconstituted* process for this condition.

Ballantine said the growers know little about this new process and their concern "is due as much as to what they don't know about the product as to what they do know about it."

He said the growers want to know how the *reconstituted* product is made, to what extent the new process is being used now, and to what extent it will be used in the future.

THE COMMITTEE also heard from burley representatives from Kentucky and Tennessee. They were even more emphatic in their demands to know why manufacturers have suddenly changed their buying patterns.

John Berry, vice president of the Burley Tobacco Growers' Cooperative Association (counterpart of Stabilization) told the committee that "It's clear that rumors about reconstituted leaf are true. Burley growers are confused and perplexed."

Berry said that between 1951-1955, his organization's inventories of premium grade burley increased from 11% to 97% of its total stocks. To date, he said, they have sold only four and four-tenths of the quality tobacco. But in 1955, they sold large quantities of scrap tobacco.

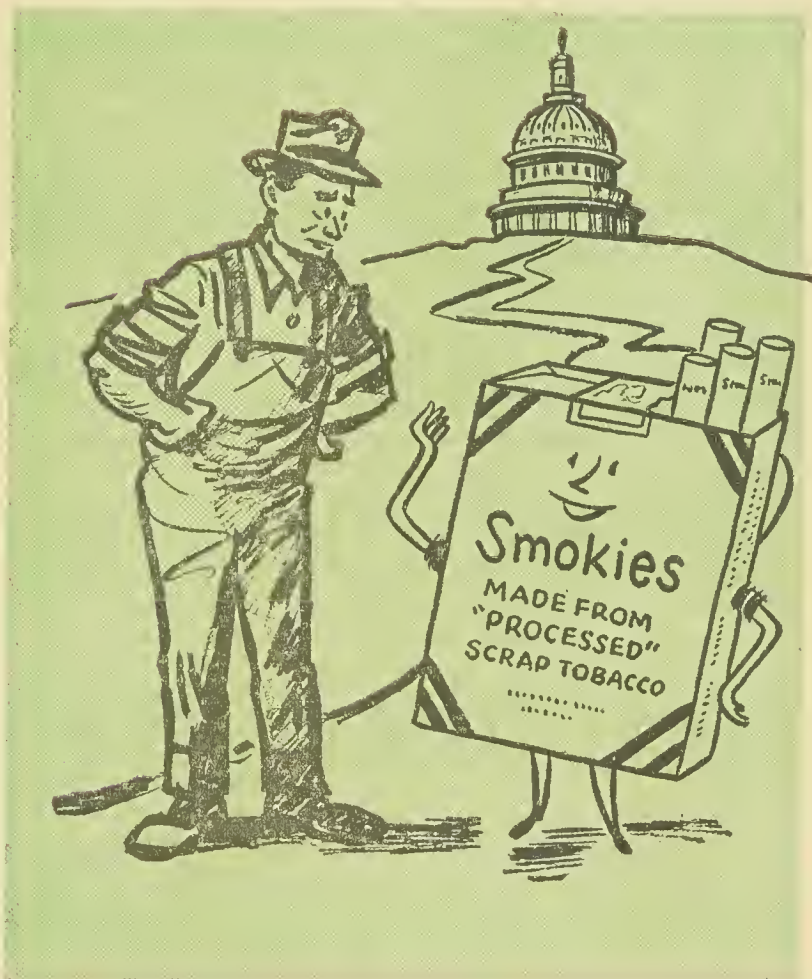
Berry said that if this trend continues, anyone will be able to grow an acceptable crop of burley. Experience and know-how will no longer be important. He urged the committee to recommend legislation to protect growers and consumers.

Other burley representatives echoed Berry's fears. They also told the committee that burley growers simply can-

not take any further acreage cuts.

Officials of the General Cigar Company of New York testified during the second day of the hearings. Julius Strauss, president, told the committee that his company uses a *processed* tobacco sheet in the manufacture of some

(Continued on Page 23)



New Definition of "Quality Tobacco?"



BENEFITS OF WATER system are demonstrated by members of the Edwards family. Above, Mrs. Edwards shows off the pride and joy of all farm women. The girls (center) think running water takes some of the work out of a familiar chore. Joseph likes the porch spigot.



The installation of running water
in tenant houses has always been a knotty
problem. Here's how it's being solved
in Eastern North Carolina

RUNNING WATER in tenant houses? A few years ago such a thing was almost unheard-of on North Carolina farms. But a few years ago tenants also did not have refrigerators, ranges, washing machines and the other appliances that have followed electricity into their homes.

Now that they have some of the basic appliances, tenants are taking long looks at the possibilities of installing running water. And many of them—and their landlords—are doing something about it.

In order to find out what arrangements these tenants are making for their water system, we visited several sections of Eastern North Carolina last month and talked to many tenants and landlords.

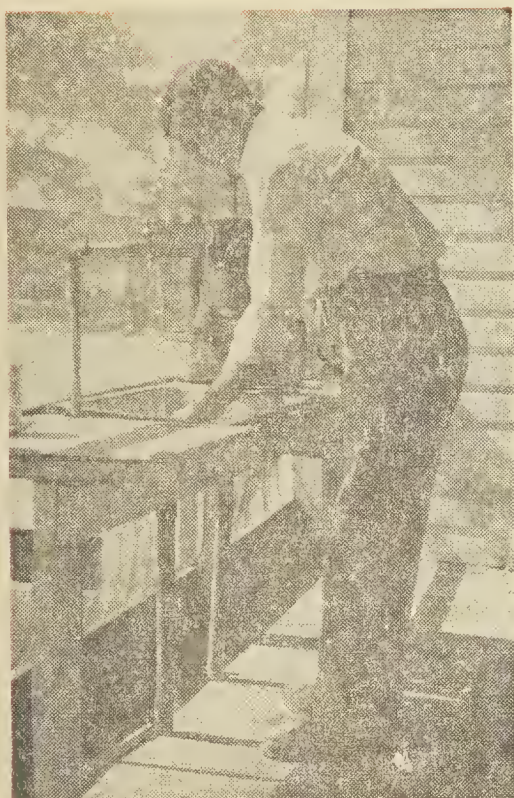
Everywhere we went we heard pretty much the same story about the desirability of installing tenant water systems. Almost all of the landlords we interviewed said that the time would soon come when good tenants would not remain in homes without running water.

They pointed out that the constant turnover in tenants is one of the landlord's biggest problems. He feels very fortunate when he locates a good tenant—and would like to encourage him to stay for several years. Most landlords agree that such tenants are more likely to remain if they have a decent house equipped with electricity and running water.

We found tenants in complete agreement with this theory. Both tenants and landlords, however, pointed out the difficulties that stand in the way of a water system agreement.

There is at least some question as to the legal right of a

TER in TENANT HOUSES



tenant to move a water system that he has installed in a house owned by a landlord. Parts of the system become attached to the property, and are considered a permanent improvement. So if the tenant puts in the system himself, he needs an agreement with the landlord about moving it when he leaves the property.

On the other hand, many landlords are unwilling to install the system themselves. They say that if they put water in one house, they must put in others. Sometimes they would be willing to install the system for a good tenant, but they have others who they think would not take care of one. It is better, they think, for the tenant to also have some investment in the system.

We found cases where all three plans are working to the satisfaction of everyone concerned.

In Wake County, Mr. V. P. Shearon operates a family farm with three tenant houses. The tenants are considered "permanent" in the sense that they have been on the farm for several years. They have running water installed by the Shearons, who consider it a good investment.

We found a second plan which most of the landlords and tenants we interviewed considered almost ideal. It is used in many sections of the state with good results.

Under this plan, the landlord installs the piping and fixtures, usually outside spigots and a kitchen sink. The tenant supplies the pump. When he moves, he takes his pump just as he would his refrigerator.

This plan has an obvious appeal to both parties. Both have an investment, and therefore an interest in good main-

tenance. The investment, however, is fairly low for both parties. Most of the landlords we talked to thought such a plan equitable; so did most of the tenants.

There is a third plan, the opposite of the first. Under this arrangement, the tenant installs the system himself, with an agreement that he can take it with him when he leaves.

Joseph Edwards, who lives on the C. F. Jordan farm in Wayne County, has followed this plan. He has a small farm of his own adjoining the Jordan farm. Two years ago he moved into a Jordan tenant house, now farms his own land and some of the Jordans'.

Shortly after he moved into the tenant house, he arranged to install running water. Mr. Jordan (now deceased) provided the well; Edwards the pump, piping and fixtures. Mr. Jordan himself insisted that they sign a written agreement that Joseph could move the system if he ever left the house.

This was the only example we found of such a written agreement. In other cases, only a verbal contract, or gentleman's agreement, was used.

Joseph installed the system himself, with the help of one of the Jordan boys. He has an outlet on the porch, a cabinet-type kitchen sink, and an outlet in the nearby laundry house. He used galvanized pipe and a shallow-well pump. His total investment was approximately \$225.

Under the circumstances, is the system worth the money? "You bet it is," Joseph says. "In fact, if I had to, I'd pay that much per year for running water."

We found a few cases in which the water system is complete with hot water and a bathroom. Landlords say these additions add too much to the expense of the system. Tenants point out that they cannot afford such installations because bathroom fixtures and piping are too difficult to salvage and move.

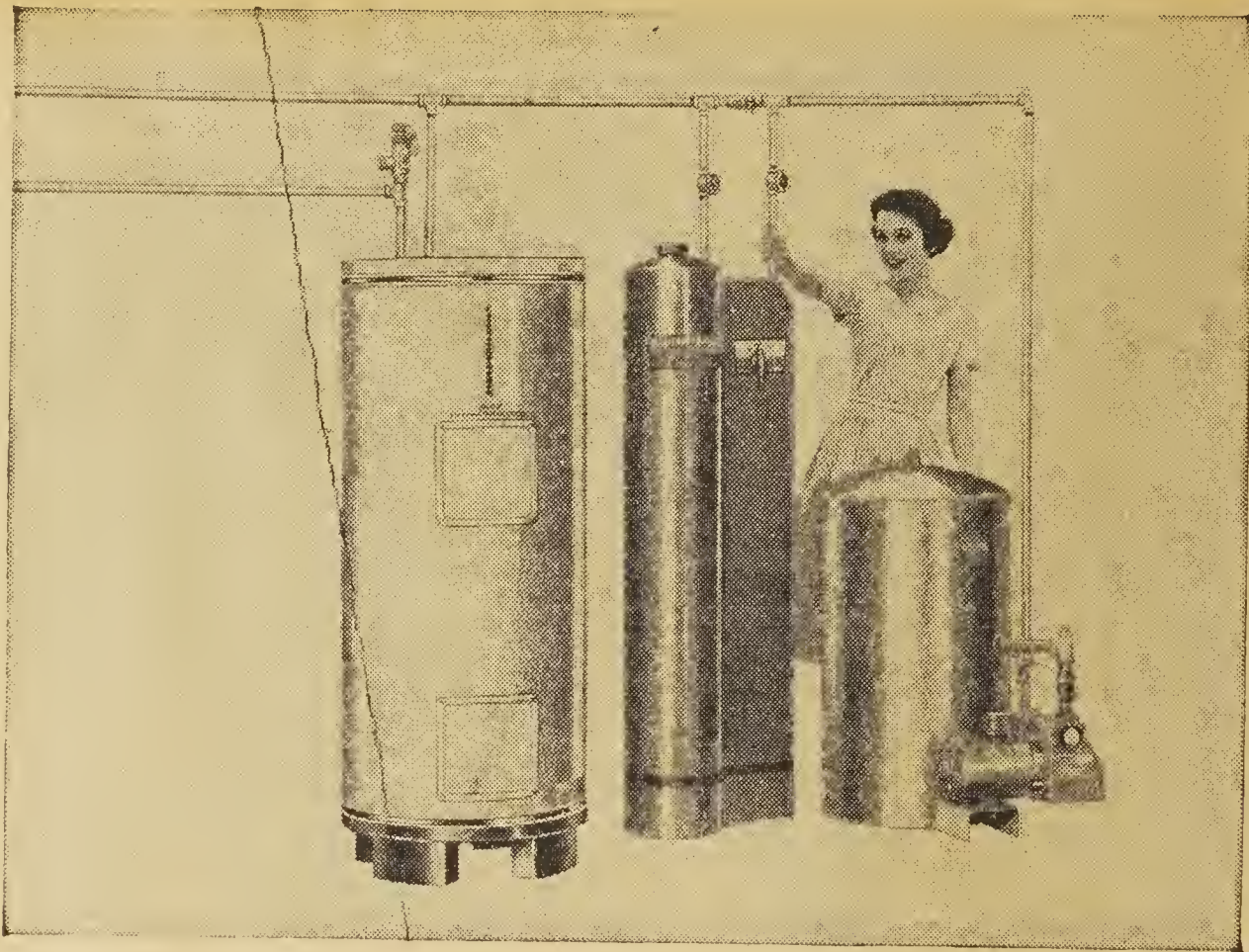
So in most cases these finishing touches are lacking. Almost without exception, however, we found tenants elated with even an elemental system. Water to the kitchen and to the washing machine is considered a giant step forward in their standard of living.

One landlord told us that the day would come soon when it would be necessary to provide for both water and an electric range in tenant houses. We found a surprising amount of agreements with this sentiment.

And we found, too, that it is not very difficult for a good tenant and a good landlord to arrive at a mutually satisfactory agreement about installing the water right now.

ABOUT THIS SERIES

This is the third in a series of four articles on running water. The first gave background material; the second gave cost data on a "do-it-yourself" project. This one discusses solutions to the problem of installing water in tenant houses. Next month we will conclude the series with an article on a complete system.



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*These figures are based on a water system needed for a water level of 40 feet or less.



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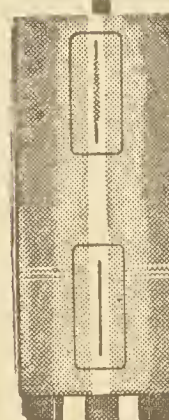
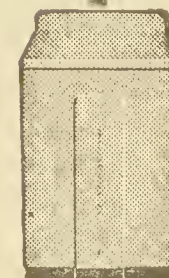
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Your Fairbanks-Morse dealer will be glad to give you a copy of the new, authoritative booklet, "How to Select an Ideal

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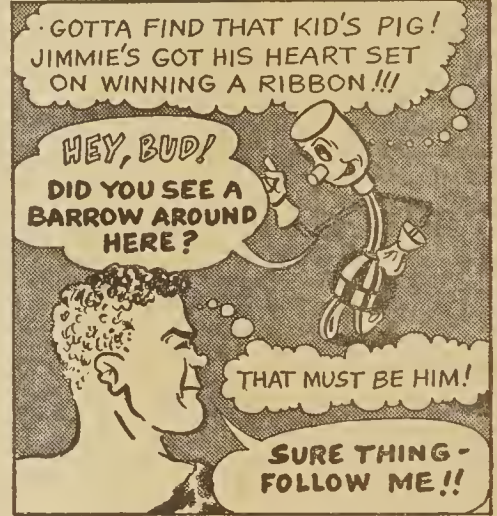
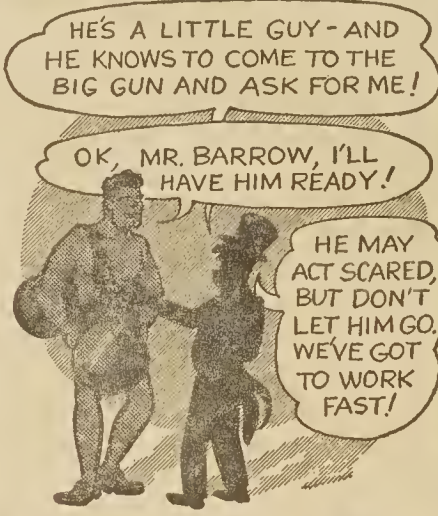
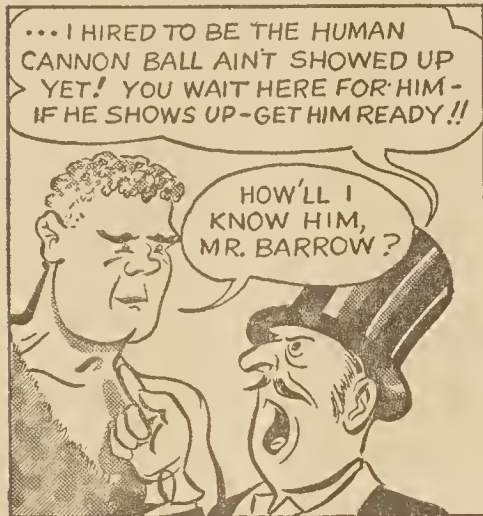
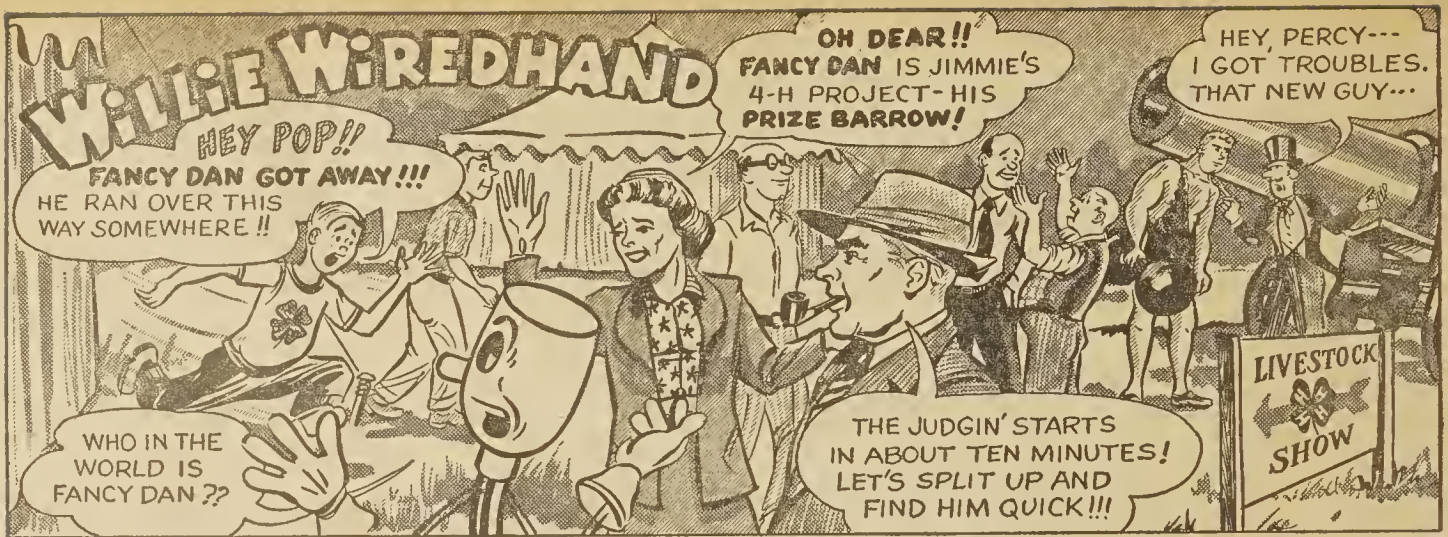
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We are buying first pump.....We want to replace our old one.....

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Address

City State



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MORE PROFIT FROM GRAIN
(Continued from Page 9)

Grain can be dried with heated or unheated air. Drying with unheated air has three distinct disadvantages:

1. Success sometimes depends on weather conditions.
2. Slow drying rate (usually several weeks).
3. With prolonged drying, grain may be damaged by mold growth.

However, unheated air drying can be done with a lower initial equipment cost, no fire hazard, no expense for fuel, and with little supervision.

Heated air drying advantages are:

1. The wettest grain can be dried.
2. Weather conditions make no difference.
3. The drying time is much shorter.
4. Drying capacity is higher per fan horsepower.

Disadvantages include:

1. Higher initial equipment cost.
2. Expense for fuel (1 to 2 cents per bushel).
3. Slight fire hazard.
4. Considerable supervision required.

Regardless of the method, however, drying of crops has many advantages that can greatly increase the farmer's profits.

Check now to see if your storage facilities are adequate for your present needs. Tighten up your bins if you have facilities erected. Investigate and erect good storage facilities to hold your 1956 grain crop if you do not have storage.

The county ASC office has loans available for farmers for buying and erecting storage facilities. They also make loans on drying equipment for handling grain. If you grow grain commercially and store it, you can't afford to take chances on losing your crop in the bin because of high moisture.

Call on the county farm agent or your local electrification advisor if you need additional information on how to have and why you need good grain storage this year.

So they say . . .

- Many a person has talked his head off and never missed it.
- The price of progress is the risk of change.
- When a man thinks he is important he should ask himself what the world would miss if he were gone.
- Trouble is usually produced by those who don't produce anything else.

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This 42-gal. vertical tank TWIN Champion meets FHA requirements.

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See the Rapidayton Twin Champion, a TWO-impeller package model that loafs along while pumping full capacity at 40 lbs. pressure (compared to 50% to 80% loss in single-impeller pumps). Goes down to 150 ft. Has Quad-Volute design for maximum efficiency; Quick-Connect flange for easy installation with plastic or steel pipe.

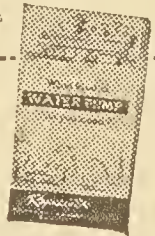
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SunBrella hat shades used in display of gifts. Bride and groom (right) are made from cans.



Umbrella (above) forms a backdrop for party.



June Showers

Most of us are at one time or another during the month of June (and the other eleven months, for that matter) faced with the pleasant problem of entertaining for a favorite bride. The shower idea (which began when friends of maidens who couldn't afford dowries hastened to the rescue with gifts for her future home) has grown and grown as an idea for practical, as well as pretty, partying.

The Carolina Homemaker

EDITED BY REBEKAH RIVERS

There are hankie showers, lingerie showers, linen showers, kitchen showers, and on and on; but recently we encountered a wonderful idea for a new type shower—a steel shower. And since bridal talk centers around foreverness—the foreverness of marriage, of love, and of the new home—gifts of steel which last a life-time seem to be in perfect keeping with the occasion.

Selecting a gift for the steel shower has immense possibilities: gifts from kitchen to terrace, from living room to bathroom. There are pots and mixing bowls, egg-beaters and ladles. Too, we now have handsome stainless steel flatware for the dining table. Then there are ash trays, candle holders, and on and on and on. (Incidentally, if you'd like a gift-suggestion list for a steel shower, drop a note to the Carolina Homemaker, Box 1699, Raleigh, and we'll send you one.)

If you're entertaining at the steel shower, reflect the theme by using steel party trimmings. Set the keynote from the beginning of the party: Each invitation could be a large metal key (we all have dozens of them around with no apparent purpose) tied to a tag which reads:

THE CAROLINA FARMER

"Key to Jane Doe's treasure chest, to be opened at the Bob Ray home at 3 o'clock in the afternoon on June fifteenth. It's a shower of steel. Let me know if you're coming. Mary Ray." If no real keys are available, you could improvise by making cardboard keys.

Gay decorations that are inexpensive, fun and easy to make can be the center of attraction used to display the bride's gifts. Perfect note is a pretty print, pastel, or bright-colored umbrella placed open in the center of a table to frame the gayly wrapped gifts. Cover a child's umbrella with crepe paper for this purpose—or, if the table is large, use one of your own. Around the center edge of the umbrella, at the tip of each steel rib, attach a small steel cooking utensil (children's sets are ideal for this purpose) such as a small coffee pot, an egg-beater, measuring cup, frying pan, slotted spoon, etc. This is a simple and effective way to carry out the steel shower motif and, at the same time, display the gifts to advantage.

Another easy and effective gift display begins with a table lamp. Trim it with a brightly colored bow and top with a SunBrella Hat. This is a unique bonnet, resembling a parasol, which is available in some department stores. (These will probably be difficult to find in small towns, but those of you who are handy with your hands could probably create one easily enough from unbent coathangers and crepe paper. See photo for effect.)



The gift wrappings are also important to the overall visual effect. Colorful stripes, prints, and smart plain metallic papers are available and can be dressed up with multicolored bows. For a pretty, feminine touch, attach to the bow a sprig of artificial flowers and a pair of bells

or lovebirds.

In keeping with the theme of the shower, papers imprinted with umbrellas or housewares are logical choices. A clever idea for steel showers is to depict on the wrapping the gift contained inside. Wrap the gift in plain paper. Then, on paper of a different color, outline in pencil the shape of the gift, for example, a frying pan, cut it out and glue it to the package. For realism, add a fried egg (cut out yellow paper for the yolk, white paper for the white of the egg.) Glue these to the frying pan, and the package is complete.

Another simple and decorative touch is double wedding rings hanging in the doorway or over the table. The two rings are made from two embroidery hoops, just covered with ribbon, and, if you like, spattered with sequins.

Then, of course, there's the bride-and-groom table centerpiece which you make from empty soup cans and crepe paper plus bits of veiling, black construction paper and white artificial flowers. First, to cover each can, cut a piece of peach crepe paper 6" wide (with the grain) and long enough to stretch twice around the can. Paste the ends together or fasten with cellophane tape. The paper will extend an inch above and below the can; fold over and tape down. Holding the cans open-end downward, sketch in the features for the bride's and groom's faces, and fill in with ink or crayon—or paste on scraps of paper.

For the bride's hair, cut a 5½" square of black crepe-paper. Cut edge into short fringe and curl fringes over scissor blade. Paste hair around top half of can. Cut a short strip of crepe paper for bangs, fringe and curl it

(Continued on Page 24)

Over The Lines

with Becky,



Frozen Lemon Pie

STEP I. Make the crust you would for any pie whether you plan to freeze it or not. Use a regular or foil pie pan for both pastry and crumb crusts. Cook baked pastry before adding the filling. Prepare the filling and pour into the cool crust. If you are making lemon meringue pie be sure to cook the filling as long as the directions indicate. The meringue will be made and topped on the pie later, at serving time.

STEP II. Wrap each pie separately for the freezer. Cover with a paper plate and keep it in place with sticky tape. Place in foil or moisture vapor proof bag and fasten securely. Thus each pie is protected and can be stacked in the freezer along with other foods. Store at zero degrees. Egg whites freeze successfully at zero for several months. Three egg whites frozen together will be enough for one pie.

STEP III. For lemon pie without a meringue, as cheese and chiffon pies, simply remove pie from freezer and thaw. Allow about an hour at room temperature or several hours in the refrigerator for thawing. Serve chiffon and lemon cheese pie chilled rather than at room temperature. Both are easier to cut when only partially thawed.

For lemon pie with meringue bring frozen egg whites to room temperature before heating. Spread meringue on frozen pie (no thawing here). Immediately after spreading the meringue on the frozen pie, pop it into a 350 degree oven to brown for 15 to 20 minutes.

NOTICE TO NEEDLECRAFTERS

For sometime now, the homemaking department of the *Carolina Farmer* has offered free needlecraft pattern leaflets to its readers. From the response the department has received, this division of the homemaking pages has become a very popular one, indeed.

In fact, it has become so very popular that we have decided that you North Carolina rural homemakers are becoming increasingly interested in needlecraft. For that reason, since we are ever on the alert to meet your interests and needs, we began thinking of other ways in which we might serve your needlecraft needs . . . and so, this month and next month, on a purely trial basis, we are adding a new pattern service on page 22. The needlecraft patterns shown on this page are prepared by the same pattern concern which styles the dress patterns appearing on the same page. The patterns are 25c each and can be ordered from the address given on page 22.

This by no means indicates that we shall discontinue the free pattern service. Due to space limitations, we are not offering a free leaflet this month, but this is only temporary.

If you like the new patterns that are appearing in the June and July issues, won't you please let us know. Whether this will be a monthly feature of these pages depends upon the response we receive from you.

Summer Fashions



9068
SIZES
12-20
40

9068. Scooped-neck dress with cover-up bolero. Graceful flare skirt. Misses Sizes 12-20; 40. Size 16 dress takes $4\frac{1}{4}$ yards 35-inch fabric; bolero, $1\frac{1}{4}$ yds. 9390. This pretty twosome is soft and simple, adaptable to almost any fabric and suitable for daytime or evening. Misses' Sizes 12-20. Size 16 takes $4\frac{1}{8}$ yds. 35-inch fabric; bolero, $1\frac{1}{4}$ yds.

9280. Princess lines perfectly proportioned for the shorter, fuller figure. Sew it in shantung, linen, gay cottons. Half Sizes $14\frac{1}{2}$ - $24\frac{1}{2}$. Size $16\frac{1}{2}$ takes $4\frac{1}{8}$ yds. 39-inch fabric.



9280
SIZES
 $14\frac{1}{2}$ - $24\frac{1}{2}$



4799
SIZES
 $14\frac{1}{2}$ - $24\frac{1}{2}$

4799. Look slim, trim, taller in this dress with wonderful princess lines. See the smart button and scallop detail. A dream of a dress for shorter, fuller figures. Half Sizes $14\frac{1}{2}$ - $24\frac{1}{2}$. Size $16\frac{1}{2}$ takes 4 yards 35-inch fabric.



4758
SIZES
36-50

4587. Cool sundress to slim and trim the larger figure. Bodice has rows of pretty tucks; cover-up bolero has graceful wide collar. Women's Sizes 36-50. Size 36 dress takes $3\frac{3}{8}$ yards 39-inch fabric; bolero, $1\frac{1}{4}$ yards.



9297
SIZES
2-8

9297. A complete play wardrobe for daughter. Jack-shirt, pedal pushers, shorts—even a gay poncho with an "apple" pocket. Child's Sizes 2, 4, 6, 8. Size 6 poncho, $1\frac{3}{4}$ yards 35-inch; shorts $\frac{7}{8}$ yards. Other yardage requirements given in pattern.



7086

7086. Fashioned from remnants in two shades of glowing color is this full-blooming "flower" apron. Thrilling gift; bazaar best-seller. Embroidery transfers, directions for making 16-inch long apron.



507

Send **THIRTY-FIVE CENTS** (in coins, no stamps) for each **DRESS** pattern (above) to: Carolina Farmer, P. O. Box 42, Old Chelsea Station, New York 11, New York. Add 25c for Spring-Summer fashion book. Send **TWENTY-FIVE CENTS** (in coins) for each **NEEDLECRAFT** pattern (at right) to: Carolina Farmer, 243, Needlecraft Service, P. O. Box 162, Old Chelsea Station, New York 11, N. Y. Add five cents for first-class mailing. Send additional 25c for Needlework Catalogue.

507. Color-crochet this oval doily with sparkling lifelike roses. It's 32 x 15 inches, in No. 30 mercerized cotton; smaller in No. 50 cotton.

THE CAROLINA FARMER

WHAT'S HAPPENING TO TOBACCO?

(Continued from Page 13)

of its cigars.

Under questioning, Strauss stated flatly that the sheet used by his company "contains absolutely no glass fibers."

That statement set off the most explosive developments of the hearings.

Late the same day, Dr. W. E. Colwell, head of tobacco research at N. C. State College, told the committee that he had tested two of General Cigar's products, and found tiny rods "which appear to be glass fibers or a glass-like substance," in the *homogenized* cigar binders.

The glass fiber question had been raised the day before by Scott, who quoted from patents issued to General Cigar.

Strauss said that his company had found that it could make *homogenized* binders without using glass fiber, and was using none. He admitted that his company did add other materials to the tobacco, "to improve the burn and mildness and to get a firm and non-flaking ash."

ON THE THIRD DAY, the first witness was Dr. W. G. Frankenburg, General Cigar's director of research. Dr. Frankenburg told the committee that it was faced with a direct contradiction between the testimony of Strauss and Dr. Colwell. He said that no scientist would find glass fiber in the General Cigar products, because none was there. He was sure, he said, that Dr. Colwell would modify his statement after further testing.

At Scott's request, Colwell flew back to Washington. With him this time came Dr. Ernest Ball, associate professor of botany at State College, who ran the tests. Ball said that he had found "adultrants" in the General Cigar products that do not occur naturally in the tobacco leaf. As Dr. Colwell had done the day before, he defined these adultrants as "diatoms"—a basic constituent of glass.

Dr. Colwell also brought along enlarged photographs of the glass fibers found in the cigars. He said he also found particles of bentonite, a shale type of clay used commercially as a binder and filler for paper.

The committee obviously considered the question of glass fibers important. One of the big questions about the new process is whether foreign ingredients

must be added to hold the tobacco together in the sheet.

Dr. Ball underscored this concern when he said the glass-like particles found in the cigars are "potentially dangerous" in a product for human consumption.

The new exchange between Colwell and General Cigar left the question of glass fibers unresolved, but ahead of the committee on the third day were top officials from virtually all of the major companies.

Leadoff man for the companies was Dr. Robert DuPuis, director of research for Philip Morris. Reading from a prepared statement, DuPuis said that Philip Morris is not using *re-*



SENATOR SCOTT: "I don't think they buy trash to put on their lawns . . ."

constituted tobacco in its cigarettes at present, but hopes to do so within 12 months.

DuPuis talked enthusiastically about the new process. He said its chief advantage is that particles of tobacco will not get into the smoker's mouth. The ultimate effect, he said, will be an increase in cigarette consumption that will far outweigh any short-range "readjustment."

Under questioning by Scott, DuPuis admitted that Phillip Morris has already placed orders for machinery to be used in the new process. He said, however, that the new technique would not require less tobacco, and that the "quality of the smoke will still be directly related to the quality of the tobacco."

The committee spent more time with representatives of R. J. Reynolds than

with any of the others. Chief witness was Reynolds Board Chairman John C. Whitaker.

Whitaker was the only witness from a cigarette company to admit that the new process is now being used. He said that Reynolds is using "some" *processed* tobacco in all of its brands. How much, he said, is a trade secret. He denied that Reynolds process is a controlled blend of all of the company's scrap tobacco.

He was emphatic in stating that Reynolds uses no adhesive or other foreign substance in its process. All of it, he said, is pure tobacco. Whitaker told the committee that more cigarettes were manufactured last year than the year before, but noted that the increase was due to the popularity of the filtered cigarette, which requires less tobacco than a regular cigarette.

He said that Reynolds bought large quantities of aged tobacco from the Stabilization Corporation last year to meet the demand for Winstons, the company's new filter cigarette.

He said that Reynolds expects to make no changes in its buying pattern. Last year, Reynolds was overstocked in some grades, and bought less of them than usual.

Witnesses from other companies told the committee they are experimenting with the new process, but do not know when, if ever, they will begin using it. One after another said there has been no change in buying patterns. Under questioning, many of them said "trade secrets" prevented them from answering more fully.

Senator Scott did not like the turn the hearings had taken. "We have not obtained the information we need," he said. "It is obvious that 'trade secrets' are standing between what tobacco growers must know and what we have learned here."

"Something," he added, "is happening to all the trash and low-grade tobacco that is being bought on the warehouse floors. I don't think the manufacturers are buying it to throw away or put on their lawns."

Scott promised further hearings on the subject, and said he will ask the Research Division of the Department of Agriculture to find out "what is being done" with "this synthetic tobacco."

Growers, meanwhile, were busy transplanting this year's crop. They could only hope that the manufacturers would want premium tobacco this fall.

Rural Exchange

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INVENTION RECORD and Patent Information Booklet free on request. Franklin W. Durgin, Registered Patent Agent, c/o Evergreen Farm, 12500 Meadwood Drive, Silver Springs, Maryland.

● MISCELLANEOUS

DO YOU HAVE an old auto, motorcycle, truck, steam tractor or old N. C. license tags stored away? Highest prices paid for early models. Write price wanted and complete information to J. J. Malpass, Burgaw.

BIBLE A PUZZLE? Read "Scripture Study Magazine" (everybody's quarterly), year's subscription 50c. P. O. Box 1242, Santa Rosa 3, California.

● POULTRY

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THE CAROLINA FARMER

REACHES 120,000

NORTH CAROLINA

FARMERS EACH MONTH

JUNE SHOWERS

(Continued from Page 21)

and paste around forehead. Cover top of head with circle of black crepe paper to fit. Cut a strip of white crepe paper 3" wide and 24" long, fold in half lengthwise, gather with needle and thread along the fold and paste around bottom of can. Using a piece of white veiling 9" by 30", gather one end to fit over head. Trim with flowers and ribbon, then pin or paste to head.

For the groom's hair, cut a strip of black crepe paper ¼" wide and 9" long; paste around top of can, allowing it to extend 1" over top of can. Cut out front section to form hairline. For the hat, cut black crepe paper 8" wide and 8½" long; fold in half lengthwise. Holding the fold at the bottom, bend the top of the paper 1" from the upper edge to form top of hat. Paste ends together, forming a cylinder. Cover the outside top of the hat with a circle of black construction paper. Stretch bottom edge of hat to form brim; place on top of head. For the collar, cut an inch-wide strip of white crepe paper 8½" long; double over to make it stiffer. Paste around bottom of can, folding down the points. Cut a strip for the bow tie from black crepe paper, tie and paste to collar.

If you're really going to be ambitious and serve your guests a meal, we have a yummy menu in our files for a bridal party. If you'd like a copy, write your homemaking editor at Box 1699 in Raleigh. If you have any special party problems concerning foods, entertainment or decorations, we'd be glad to help you with them.

JUNE FARM DATES

4-August 31: Negro 4-H Camp, Swansboro.

5: Forage and Livestock Field Day, Waynesville.

7: Southeastern District Negro 4-H Federation Meeting, Smithfield.

8: Western District Negro 4-H Federation Meeting, Greensboro.

12: Fat Stock Show and Sale, Ellerbe or Rockingham.

13: Fat Stock Show and Sale, Greensboro.

13-20: National 4-H Camp, Washington, D. C.

18-29: Cotton Classing Short Course, Morehead City.

25-30: Negro 4-H Week, Greensboro.

The little girl rushed into the kitchen and flung herself into her mother's arms sobbing.

"Why, darling," comforted the mother, "what on earth is the matter?"

"M-my dolly," cried the child,
"Michael broke my dolly."

"Oh, what a shame! How did he do it?"

"He was being n-naughty," lisped the child, "and I hit him over the head with it."

* * *

A five-year-old girl visiting a neighbor, when asked how many children in her family, replied, "Seven." The neighbor observed that so many children must cost a lot. "Oh, no," replied the child. "We don't buy them—we raise them."

* * *

The bright pupil looked long and thoughtfully at the examination question, which read: "State the number of tons of coal shipped out of the U. S. in any given year." Then his brow cleared and he wrote: "1492—none."



"Flower boxes—not a couple of silos."

The boy friend was sitting in the living room patiently waiting for his longtime fiancée to come down. Making conversation with her father, he said, "You know I've been going with your daughter for exactly 10 years."

"Well, what do you want?" her father asked, "a pension?"

The old lady looked dubiously at the man next to her on the bus as he started to load his pipe. Finally she ventured: "Sir, tobacco smoke makes me ill."

"In that case," he replied, still filling his pipe, "if I were you, I would give it up."

* * *

"Even a fish couldn't get in trouble if he kept his mouth shut!"—(Thanks to Mrs. James Richardson, Rt. 2., St. Pauls, N. C.)

* * *

The husband was curious. "Why do you weep and snuffle at a movie over the imaginary woes of people you never met?"

The wife replied, "The same reason why you scream and yell when a man you don't know slides into second base."

* * *

Wife: "How are we going to celebrate our 25th wedding anniversary?"

Husband: "How about two minutes silence?"



"My wife's brother has moved in with us now. Makes 2 1/2 relatives per acre."



"O. K.! We'll buy a clothes dryer. But leave the hay dryer alone."

Niagara Victory

Last month rural electric cooperatives and public power groups won their most important congressional victory in four years. By a vote of 48-39 the Senate voted to authorize the State of New York to construct power facilities at Niagara Falls.

The victory is important because the tremendous power potential of the famous Falls will now be made available to 175,000 co-op members in the Niagara area, provided the House passes a similar bill.

It is important, too, because the Senate action came at the end of an all-out battle by commercial power lobbyists to turn the site over to the power companies. Had they been successful, co-ops and municipalities would have received no benefits from the power. The bill passed by the Senate provides that New York must show preference in the sale of the power to non-profit groups.

Niagara Falls is as important to co-ops in that area as Kerr Dam is to those in North Carolina. We are proud that both Senator Ervin and Senator Scott supported the bill. We hope the Congressmen from this state will follow their lead when the measure comes before the House.

Don't Fool Yourself

Satisfied with the wiring in your house?

If you answer yes, you'll be in the company of eight out of 10 people surveyed in a recent poll. And, like most of those, you'll probably be fooling yourself.

The National Farm Wiring Conference reported the poll results last month. It added that the wiring in the homes did not justify the confidence expressed by the consumers. In many cases they simply were not aware that their out-dated wiring was the cause of higher electric bills, burned-out motors, poor television reception, burned-out fuses and a variety of other appliance troubles.

If some of these symptoms are cropping up around your house, why not ask your local co-op to take a look at your wiring system.



TARHEEL VIEWS

By
William T. Crisp

Some 10 to 12 days before this edition of the *Carolina Farmer* reaches you, several hundred thousand voters in North Carolina will have gone to the polls and cast their votes for—or against—a whole host of political candidates. This business of state-wide elections takes place every two years, and we all know that it is one of the most important pieces of business we ever attend to.



Despite its importance, however, a great many North Carolinians—this year as in past years—will stay home on election day, both in May and in November. By doing so they not only fail to perform a vital civic duty; they forfeit to others their basic right of choosing who shall govern.

The American people are undoubtedly the most vote-conscious people in the world. We elect everything from Baptist preachers to the President of the United States. We would instantly object if anyone suggested that these democratic rights be taken from us. Yet many of us never take the time and the effort to do the thinking and the simple acting involved in the marking of a ballot.

This is true of many thousands of cooperative members when it comes to the operation of their own electric business. Annual member meetings—at which all members with equal rights have the opportunity of guiding their cooperative's affairs and, most importantly, of electing their governing board of directors—are often poorly attended. Yet this, just as our political elections, is a most important piece of business which every co-op member should attend to.

A cooperative's annual meeting is more than a gathering of people to hear a speech, perhaps win a door prize, and vote for a board of directors. It is a forum in which every single owner of a big business has the opportunity to raise questions, present recommendations, offer constructive criticism and discuss thoroughly all matters that concern his electric service.

Most of our 32 electric cooperatives will be holding their annual meetings between now and December. Every member of these cooperatives will be notified of these meetings in ample time to arrange his affairs so as to attend. And unless he himself attends and actively participates, he is leaving it to others—perhaps to a very small number of people—to conduct his business for him.

THEY ARE HERE!

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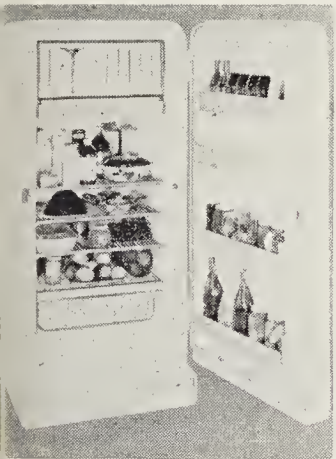


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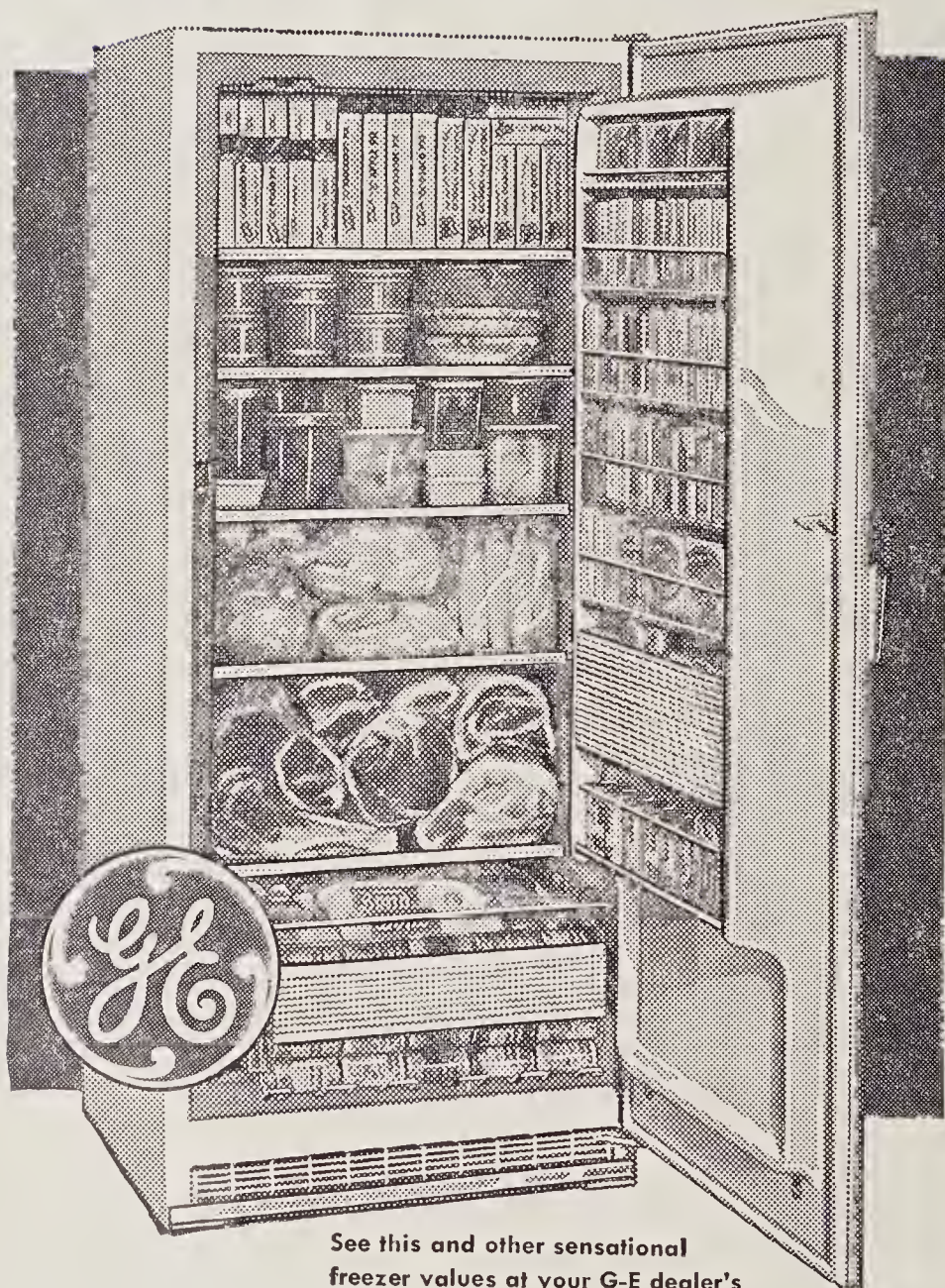


Don't miss Frigidaire's exciting new Television Show "Do You Trust Your Wife"—starring Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy. (See your local TV schedule for time and channel)

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